

SOCIETY

(Continued From Second Page.)

Miss Charles Rann Kennedy's play, "The Servant in the House," under the direction of Mrs. John S. Muncie.

Debutantes Introduced.

The December Whist Tournament will be played on Friday evening, the 18th instant, at a quarter past 8 o'clock, compass what being the game. Members are entitled to invite gentlemen partners, or may play with one another, but no ladies, residents of Richmond, can be invited.

Miss Ella Buck, daughter of Mrs. Sue Williams Buck, and niece of Mr. T. C. Williams, of this city, will be introduced formally to Richmond society at a handsome reception to be given in the home of her uncle, on Friday evening, December 18th.

Miss Buck graduated last year from a fashionable boarding school for girls in New York City, and spent most of the summer and autumn in the beautiful country home of her mother, Rose Hill, Albemarle county. She is one of the most attractive and popular debutantes of the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Taylor, of No. 1004 West Franklin Street, have sent out invitations for a cotillion at Masonic Temple, on the evening of December 23d, in honor of their debutante daughter, Edith, who will then make her formal entrance into society. Miss Taylor is a very fascinating bud, and a favorite with the members of the group in which she is a prominent figure.

On Thursday evening, December 17th, at 8:30 o'clock, Miss Barbara Trigg, daughter of Mrs. William R. Trigg, of No. 714 West Franklin Street, will give a card party that will be attended by her friends in the smart debutante set. In Lexington and Staunton, where Miss Trigg visited during the past summer and autumn, she attended many of the dances and played a conspicuous part in the social life, where she was an admired participant.

Second Recital.

Mrs. Rockwood's second pupils' recital of this year will be given on Friday night, December 18th, at 8:30 o'clock, in her studio at No. 290 East Franklin Street.

Selections from Saint Saens's Christmas oratorio will form the greater portion of the second part of the program.

These musicales are always open to the friends of those taking part, as well as to Mrs. Rockwood's personal friends, without further invitation. Mrs. Rockwood's Sunday at home, between 5 and 7 in the afternoon, have already become a rendezvous for musicians who appreciate the restful influence of such selections as seen appropriate to the day and hour, with social intercourse and the cup of tea so grateful at twilight.

Studying in New York.

Mrs. Thomas Whitte, formerly Miss Mabel McElin, and charmingly identified with the social and musical life of Richmond, has been in New York City for the past month, enjoying the opera and studying with Mr. H. Wilbur Greene in Carnegie Hall.

Mr. Greene is a wonderful vocal teacher, and though Mrs. Whitte's voice has hardly seemed to need improvement to her Richmond friends, they are prepared to hear and enjoy her in an entirely new repertoire when she comes home.

Old Dominion Chapter.

The Old Dominion Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will meet Monday, December 14th, at noon.

Patrician Holiday Styles

...AT...

Seymour Sycle's,

Seventh and Broad.

In the home of the regent, No. 811 East Grace Street.

St. John's Circle.

St. John's Circle of King's Daughters will hold its regular meeting to-morrow afternoon at 4:30 with Mrs. Joseph Sore, No. 2810 East Franklin Street. All members are requested to be present. Each member will bring some small offering from her storehouse to assist in supplying groceries for the beneficiaries of the circle.

Personal Mention.

Mrs. George West, of Tuckahoe, spent Thursday in Richmond.

Misses Sally Penn and Martha Ellen Gregory, of Woodbury, King William county, have been recent visitors to Richmond.

Miss Nannie Richardson is visiting Mrs. George W. Richardson, of West Point.

Miss E. C. Welmer, principal of Mary Baldwin Seminary, Staunton, Va., was a visitor to the city last week.

The return of Miss Julie Marriott Osterloh from a prolonged stay abroad has been hailed with great pleasure by her Richmond friends.

Miss Cora Fields, who has been

visiting the Misses Binford, at No. 800 West Grace Street, has returned to her home in Lynchburg.

Mrs. James T. Rutherford is at home, after a visit to Mrs. Minor Davis, of Lynchburg. Mrs. Rutherford had a number of entertainments given in her honor during her stay in the Hill City.

Miss Irene Bowles has returned from spending some time with relatives in Goochland county.

An interesting announcement just made in Baltimore relates to the engagement of Miss Rebecca Clark, of that city, to Mr. Charles Marshall Randolph, of Virginia, the wedding date to be decided on later.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Sycle are registered at the Knickerbocker Hotel, New York.

Mrs. C. C. Walker has returned from a visit to Mrs. Micajah Woods, of Charlottesville.

Miss Helen Stevens and her guest, Miss Mary Moulton, left last week for Miss Stevens's country home, Virginia Manor, in Rockbridge county.

Mr. Barton H. Grundy was a visitor at Gladys Inn, Clifton Forge, last week.

Travels in Virginia in Revolutionary Times

By A. J. MORRISON.

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No. 6.
JOURNEY OF DR. JOHANN DAVID SCHOEPF.

Surgeon to the Hessian Troops, 1783.
Dr. Johann David Schoepf was born

at Weinsedel in 1752 and died in the year 1800. He studied medicine at Hof, Erlangen, Berlin and Vienna, then traveled in Russia, Italy and Switzerland, and took his degree in medicine at Erlangen in 1776. That year he

came to America as surgeon to the Hessian troops in the English army. In 1784 he went to London and traveled throughout England and in France, Spain and Italy. He published in 1887 a *Material Medica Americana*. Dr. Schoepf was particularly interested in scientific matters, was an accurate observer of things and of people, and his book is one of the best of the early travels in this country. These volumes have not been translated, and the account given below is a modification. Dr. Schoepf approached the Hessian troops from the north, coming through Western Maryland.

By this road Leesburg is the first turn on the Virginia side, a place of few houses, small and wooden. On account of the high, level and healthy situation, a Latin school has been established here. An advertisement of this institution was to be seen on the tavern door, recommending it in a handsome style to the public, which should give it patronage, since schools hitherto, except in the chief cities, are scarce enough in America. It is not the universal custom in America to hang shields before the inns, but inns may always be identified by the great number of papers and notices with which the walls and doors of these public houses are plastered—and the best inns are in general the most pestered. From such announcements the traveler gets a many-sided entertainment, and gains instruction as to where taxes are heavy, where wives have eloped or horses been stolen, and where the new doctor has settled.

Along the road from Leesburg towards Frederickburg there was not a little difference to be remarked between the appearance of the country and the thickly settled regions of Piedmont, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, through which we had just passed. It was strange to see so much wild and newly cleared ground, due not to any infertility of the soil, but to the large estates whose owners were unwilling to sell and found it difficult to secure tenants where there is so much land to be had almost for the asking. And the contrast in the appearance of the plantations, after the Potomac is crossed, is rather striking. In this part of Virginia, as in lower Maryland, the farmer builds a small village about him. In some cases, however, all of his buildings would scarcely make one comfortable house. From the time of his first clearing he is continually adding to his plan, may be not a very good one. We passed Moore's Tavern and the Red House (30 miles from Goose Creek), and skirting the Bull Run Mountains, approached the strictly tobacco country. Fairly good tobacco is raised to the west along the foot-hills, but the profit is trifling on account of the heavy expense of carriage to warehouses whence it can be taken off by the European ships. In this region the crop had been greatly damaged by an August frost.

The loss was the greater because many of these planters raise only the Sweet-scented, a tender variety, but more profitable by 2-3 shillings the hundred, or 25 shillings Virginia currency the hoghead.

We spent a night at a plantation where, although no tavern is kept, the traveler is entertained for pay. There are disadvantages about this sort of inn, but on the one hand the proprietor escapes the payment of a liquor license and the trouble of catering to a crowd of loafers, and on the other hand the guest must answer only a few times the usual questions as to where he is going, where he came from, and what his business is. The captain had a large family, and wished to sell some of his land, of which he owned 4,000 acres. Land hereabouts can be bought for from 25 to 50 or 60 shillings Virginia currency. The captain would sell his for 40 shillings cash, and with the proceeds move to Kentucky.

The people throughout are bent on providing for their children. This is



Hats at \$5.00.

One special lot of trimmed Street and Dress Hats, the kind we always sold up to \$10 and \$12 will be put in this sale at \$5.00.

Hats at \$7.50.

About eighty Hats all told, many of these being the original patterns elaborately trimmed, dress, other smart looking Hats for street wear. The former prices were \$15 to \$18; these will be placed on sale to-morrow at \$7.50.

Untrimmed Hats at 25c

Silk and Velvet Covered Hats and a very large quantity of Felts, former prices up to \$2 and \$3. These will be 25c.

difficult to do in the East, and hence the steady emigration to Kentucky.

Beyond this we got out of the right road, and meeting only a few darkeys, whose horizon was not extensive, traveled half a day before we were set right. We passed Cedar Run at a dangerous ford, and came to a plantation where there is a copper mine worked intermittently, a narrow vein. Following the direction "Keep straight on" (nobody thinks the stranger can be quite as ignorant as he says he is), we crossed Aquia Creek, and reached Frederickburg—church, market house and court-house—we found in bad condition, not because they had been damaged directly by the war, but simply because during the war there had been no use made of them. Tobacco was bringing a small price here, and at a sure profit to the buyers. No ships were in and tax was due; the price had been knocked down to 25 shillings the hundred. The same at Alexandria. Hunter's Iron Works, near Frederickburg, at the falls above Falmouth, is one of the best and most extensive works of this sort in America. There is a rolling and a slitting mill, both very ingeniously contrived, and of this description of iron works there have been up to this time only one or two established in all America.

Under the British rule such enterprises were forbidden. Past Frederickburg, we had the honor to breakfast with an American general, whose attire was completely in the style of a chapeau, a blue coat, a brown waistcoat and green breeches decorated him, and he a short, fat man.

From this point on towards Richmond the country is open and level, and adorned with many large and at times tasteful dwellings. The rich Virginians do not prefer a town life. Here and there we passed large wheat fields. Several years before the war, owing to the heavy English import duties on tobacco, the people had begun to raise wheat as a more extensive scale. Here, as in other parts of America, the cornfields are seeded to wheat without removing the stalks. The wheat is bad, especially if the grain lies long in the straw. After floating off the light seed the good, heavy grain is broadcasted, mixed with shell lime. Between Frederickburg and Richmond we noticed a good many swampy spots, which might easily be drained. We met on this road, to our great surprise, two Alsatians traveling along on foot, with their bundles and a dog, and came into the Chesapeake on a French ship, and were seeking their fortune in Virginia. A foot passenger is a very unusual sight in Virginia. Passing Hanover Court-house (December 18, 1783) and Hanover Town, we came to Richmond. On this road we were struck with the little provision made for the winter feeding of cattle. How easy it would be to lay down grass. Near Richmond we saw much of the high pair of Mules, being found well adapted to the country, are beginning to be used a good deal.

Richmond, before 1773 not a very important town, is built on two heights, separated by a creek called Shockoe. The houses are in general of wood, and are irregularly scattered about. A recent census gives the number as 280, and the population about 2,000. The falls of the James engaged my curiosity first. The total fall of the river from Westham to Richmond (7 miles) is only seventy-one feet, and hence there is no stupendous cataract. But the falls as a whole, over innumerable boulders, between winding wooded banks, present a great and striking appearance. The sound of the water, particularly at night, is heard not only through the entire town, but before the wind for several miles around. At the falls plumbago, herring and shad are caught early in spring, and at times even in February. These appear in the Delaware and the Hudson not before the middle of April on the first of May. Just before the falls of the greatest and most beautiful of American streams.

During my stay at Richmond the Assembly was in session. A small frame building serves as House of Assembly, and with a change of properties as ballroom and banquet room. The term is used, "the Assembly sits." This does not seem to me to be precisely descriptive. The members appeared to be curious to see the town, and to inspect their seats, and to be discussing anything except laws to be framed. The doorkeeper was busy, and in the vestibule there was an uproar. The vestments of the members are diverse—coats, the usual coat, and short jackets. In other words, each one wears what he pleases. The members from the West are greatly unconvinced in coming so far. They even speak of establishing a separate government for the West, as in the province of New York, where there is a Governor at New York and another at Albany. If this is done, the West will very likely become in a short time an independent State. The day of

Reinach
107 East Broad Street.

Proper Holiday Suggestions in Stylish Millinery at Greatly Reduced Prices

Could you buy anything that would be more appreciated than a Reinach Hat?

Try this new idea, make your selection of the prettiest line of Ladies' Hats ever shown, and if an exchange is necessary this can easily be accomplished after Christmas.

The prices are now exactly one-half.

Hats at \$5.00.

One special lot of trimmed Street and Dress Hats, the kind we always sold up to \$10 and \$12 will be put in this sale at \$5.00.

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Silk and Velvet Covered Hats and a very large quantity of Felts, former prices up to \$2 and \$3. These will be 25c.

Baby Caps for Xmas Presents.

Nothing could be more acceptable, and for a very small sum you can get a handsome Baby Cap. The color and style of these will interest any one. See them; they are beauties.

Black Silk Trimmed Hats, \$1.50

They are suitable for mourning; others are velvet bound and mostly small shapes; regular \$1 and 50 kinds. To-morrow's price will be \$1.50.

Children's Felt Flats, 50c

Come only in colors; everybody's price 93c; our price will be 50c.

A fresh arrival of Gilt and Silver Flowers just in. Have your hat livened up with a few.

members has recently been fixed at 18 Virginia shillings or 3 Spanish dollars per diem. During the war they preferred tobacco (50 pounds) to currency. At a vote, the speaker calls for a critical ear which side has made the majority of sounds. If the predominance is a matter of doubt a division is called.

He stopped at the Tavern Formicola, which was naturally much crowded at that season. Every evening there came generals, colonels, captains, Senators, delegates, judges, doctors, clerks and gentlemen of every weight and calling, as well as a number of drink, smoke, sing and swap anecdotes. Very entertaining, but Formicola's not being a spacious house I found the crowd embarrassing. There is only one newspaper published at Richmond; this paper appears twice a week.

On the south side of James River, opposite Richmond, lies a little town called Manchester. The rocks in the river between the two places have been brought up, as well as a round strip along each bank, and the owner proposes to throw a fine bridge across, which, if built, will be the first and only one of the kind in America. The bridge is to be built by the government, and will license this bridge as a toll bridge. At Manchester I visited Mr. Jacob Rulsamen, a German, who was before the war engaged in mining in the mountains of the heavy expense of getting it out in this country. His works were not very profitable, and were destroyed in the end by the British. Mr. Rulsamen told me that lead ore was found on New River and the Greenbrier, copper on the Roanoke (Dan), and iron everywhere about. Coal was recently discovered twelve miles from Richmond by the mere chance of the uprooting of a tree by the wind. This coal brings 1 shilling a bushel (not delivered), Virginia currency. Its smell is disagreeable, as I observed when at Richmond.

Leaving Richmond we reached Williamsburg in two days, passing by Warwick (where the British had destroyed a considerable plant for the working of iron); Asborno's, a pleasant place, though small, and Petersburg, a town of a thriving trade and larger than Richmond. Cotton is raised in this region on good new land or on heavily fertilized land, and the favorite tobacco are the Sweet-scented, the Long Green, the Virginia, the President, the Oronoko, the Hudson, Thickpoint, Thicket, Sheestrang and other varieties.

Williamsburg is to be counted among the most beautiful of American cities. The Capitol, or Statehouse, closes one end of the High Street, a large and modern building. Because no better use can be made of it now, a Latin school is to be established where the government was once installed. Doctors in all the faculties are graduates of the College of William and Mary. Most of the students, however, complete their studies at the English and Scottish universities. The citizens of this town, as of all New Virginia, greatly hope that the seat of government will be brought back to Williamsburg. At the tavern I found very good entertainment and paid high for it. The black attendants, neatly and modestly attired, make their bows with dignity and respectfulness. They spoke with enthusiasm of the politeness of the French officers lately quartered there.

We made an excursion to Yorktown, called also Little York, a place that famous place, and particularly to inspect the great oyster banks there. The inhabitants have not yet recovered from the disturbances of war, and many houses are still in ruins, or have been repaired. The spurs of the ships sunk in the river to block the passage are yet to be seen. We returned the same day to Williamsburg, to set out the next morning for the South. Seven miles from New River, on the Southern road, we came to James River, and after much delay were obliged to turn back to Williamsburg because of an unfavorable wind at the ferry. The next day at sunrise, when the wind is generally still, we came again to the ferry and were put across, but not without delay. Lord Cornwallis was the excuse. They said he had named the wharf, and the tide was not yet high enough to take off men and horses from the bank, which is there low.

Not far below the ferry lies James Island, formerly only a peninsula; in a fierce storm with high water the river broke through the slender tongue of land. Jamestown appears in several of land. Jamestown as a place of eighty to a hundred houses. In reality there are there but one or two, and they ruinous. If this is done, the West will very likely become in a short time an independent State. The day of

terior fertility, but because of the accessibility of water transportation. Such land sells at four, five or six pounds, Virginia. If the corn crop falls the planter is in straits, and if the price of tobacco is high everything else—bacon, corn, etc.—is high in proportion. Desiring gain, and spending his time on tobacco, the planter loses through not giving attention to those articles of necessity which he might produce at home.

Five miles from James River we came to Surry Courthouse, where there was a crowd, because it was court day. Eleven miles farther on we passed Nelson's Ordinary, and after ten miles more reached Smithfield, or Isle of Wight Courthouse. The most part on this plantation was for the most part on the plantation of Smithfield, but we passed more churches (five, that is to say) than during any other day's journey in America.

Towards Smithfield the traveler passes beyond the tobacco country. The chief exports here are tar, pitch, turpentine and salted meat. A barrel of tar, thirty-one and one-half gallons, costs from 8 to 9 Virginia shillings; a barrel of turpentine, 22 pounds, and a barrel of salted pork (22 pounds) 50 shillings. At Smithfield we spent the evening with a party of gentlemen from the neighborhood. The conversation was for the most part on the subject of Virginia, what advantages that State has over every other State in the world, and how the nation of Virginia is superior to every other nation in resources, manners, purity of speech and in all respects.

The stranger notes deficiencies. For instance, a gentleman of Petersburg remarked to me that he thought of sending his son to Edinburgh to make a doctor of him, since he would probably not marry and set up a practice, being now past the age of twenty-one. But it must be admitted that physically, the Virginians are a comely race, and they abound on all subjects clear and strong understanding. During the war the people were greatly in want of salt, and the attempt was made to get it from the sea by damming the water in ponds along the coast. Little success attended this experiment, probably because of the frequent rainstorms which freshened the ponded sea water.

From Suffolk to Cunningham's was skirted the great Dismal Swamp. Along the road from York, in Virginia, to this point it is observable that the south bank of all the rivers and creeks is steeper and rougher than the north bank. This may be due to the weathering of the north and northeast storms.

Christmas Eve we came to Everett's Bridge, and the next day to Suffolk. On another arm of Nansemond Creek, in the month of May, 1779, a great part of Suffolk was burned by the British. There are no stones at this place, and the deep, fine sand of the streets is an inconvenience. Before the houses they lay a sort of pavement, pitch and tar mixed with the sand and allowed to harden. They drive a trade from this place to the West Indies in small vessels, shallops of twenty to fifty tons burthen. Salt is an especial article of their traffic. When the vessels, which bring it from Tortola, Turk's Island and other of the West Indies, are delayed the price of salt is tripled and quadrupled. During the war the people were greatly in want of salt, and the attempt was made to get it from the sea by damming the water in ponds along the coast. Little success attended this experiment, probably because of the frequent rainstorms which freshened the ponded sea water.

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For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

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THE GOODS WITH A GUARANTEE

KELLEY & DUDLEY

1009-11-13 East Cary Street,

RICHMOND, - VIRGINIA

FRAGRANT IDENTIFIER

DEPOSITORS 25c.

The Christmas Purchaser...

Finds little trouble in selecting beautiful, acceptable and very reasonable presents in our store. The magnificent display is most suggestive and helpful.

Only \$4.45

Exactly like cut. Golden Oak or Mahogany.

Morris Chairs

with loose cushions, in green or red velvet; a \$6.50 value, for \$4.45.

China Cases, \$11.95

Buys a solid oak China Case, with round glass ends and nicely finished that sells for \$15.00.

SPECIAL \$78.00 China Case, full mirror back, all plate glass shelves, 68 inches high, 46 inches wide; special cash price \$54.75

The Christmas Store

FOR CHRISTMAS DEMANDS.

You need many things for Christmas and we are fixed to supply those demands, which will help you in the full enjoyment of the season, with the smallest outlay in cash. The few items mentioned here are suggestive of a big store full of bigger attractions that are bound to please.

\$8.49 For This \$12.75 Boston Morris Rocker

Full Gents' Size and Very Massive.

Exactly like cut. Golden Oak only.

\$2.98 For Ladies' Golden Oak Writing Desk worth \$4.00.

Children's Desks \$2.48.

Desk Chairs \$1.50 to \$10.00

Shop By Mail...

Out of town orders given special and prompt attention. Freight charges prepaid to any station in Virginia and North Carolina on orders of over \$5.00. Order at once to insure prompt delivery.

Morris Chair Like Cut \$6.98

Golden Oak, spring seat and back, upholstered in chaise leather; worth \$11.00, special price \$6.98.

\$2.98 For Ladies' Golden Oak Writing Desk worth \$4.00.

Children's Desks \$2.48.

Desk Chairs \$1.50 to \$10.00

Doll Folding Cart (Like Cut) with hood, has rubber tires and folds just like the high priced child's Go-Carts, only without hood \$2.48

Doll Perambulators, Automobiles and Flyers.

THE HOOSIER KITCHEN CABINET

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"HOOSIER" CABINETS

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